

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

HNRNPH2 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-52276

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Reactivity Human; Mouse; Rat

Immunogen Fusion protein of human HNRNPH2

Host Rabbit **Isotype** IgG

Purification Antigen affinity purification

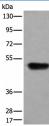
Conjugation Unconjugated

Buffer Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications Recommended Dilution

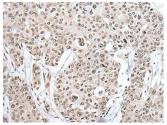
WB 1:500-1:2000 **IHC** 1:30-1:150

Data

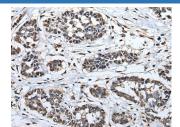


Western blot analysis of Human fetal liver tissue lysate using HNRNPH2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:400

Observed-MV: Refer to figures Calculated-MV:49 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human prost ate cancer tissue using HNRNPH2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:40(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human esophagus cancer tissue using HNRNPH2 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:40(×200)

Preparation & Storage

Storage Storage Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Shipping The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the

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temperature recommended.

Background

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This gene belongs to the subfamily of ubiquitously expressed heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoproteins (hnRNPs). The hnRNPs are RNA binding proteins and they complex with heterogeneous nuclear RNA (hnRNA). These proteins are associated with pre-mRNAs in the nucleus and appear to influence pre-mRNA processing and other aspects of mRNA metabolism and transport. While all of the hnRNPs are present in the nucleus some seem to shuttle between the nucleus and the cytoplasm. The hnRNP proteins have distinct nucleic acid binding properties. The protein encoded by this gene has three repeats of quasi-RRM domains that binds to RNAs. It is very similar to the family member HNRPH1. This gene is thought to be involved in Fabray disease and X-linked agammaglobulinemia phenotype. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding the same protein. Read-through transcription between this locus and the ribosomal protein L36a gene has been observed.

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